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The
Pennsylvania-German
Society.

PROCEEDINGS AND ADDRESSES
AT
PHILADELPHIA, PA., OCTOBER 17, 1913

VOL. XXIV.

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1916

Xerox.
F
146

P23

v. 24/25

974.89

P354.1

v. 24-25 p. 2

Publication Committee

JULIUS F. SACHSE, LITT.D.

DANIEL W. NEAD, M.D.

J. E. B. BUCKENHAM, M.D.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY

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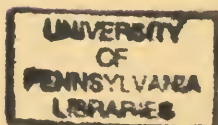


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Pennsylvania—THE GERMAN INFLUENCE IN ITS SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Part XXVI. The Beginnings of the German Element in York County, Pennsylvania

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

FOR 1913-1914.

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Allentown, Pa.

Treasurer:

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Terms Expire 1914.

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GEORGE A. GORGAS, Esq. (elected Jan. 17, 1913).
REV. JOHN BAER STOUTD.

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REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY
AT ITS
TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING
HELD IN HOUSTON HALL, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILA.
ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1913

THE meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. B. F. Fackenthal, Jr., at 11 o'clock a.m.

The reading of the minutes was as usual dispensed with, for the reason that they are contained in the published proceedings of the society.

Rev. Nathan R. Melhorn, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Incarnation, 47th Street and Cedar Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., was called upon by the president to deliver the invocation.

INVOCATION BY REV. NATHAN R. MELHORN.

Almighty and eternal God, at the beginning of our session we desire to offer unto Thee our praise, thanksgiving and petition. Thou alone art God. In Thee we live and

move and have our being. From Thee cometh every good and perfect gift. Truth, Love, and Mercy are Thy habitations.

We thank Thee for the gifts Thou hast bestowed upon us for our country and state; and for the customs and traditions of our fathers, them Thou didst protect and bless in the establishment of justice and culture. As Thy stewards they have given us church and school, law and order, fruitful farm, and productive city.

We pray Thee for grace to preserve the heritage of our fathers. Guide us in the discharge of our duty to Thee and to our neighbors, to state and society, enabling us to discern the good which is ours from the past; wilt Thou also make us faithful to the present, so that the future may be the better, in that we have lived.

In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, Amen.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY DR. EDGAR FAHS SMITH.

An address of welcome was then delivered by Edgar Fahs Smith, Sc.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

(*Note.*—The stenographer engaged for this meeting did not arrive until Dr. Smith was more than half through with his address. Dr. Fackenthal corresponded with Dr. Smith with a view of getting him to complete his address, but as the following letter will show he was not successful in getting him to do so.)

Dr. Smith's letter reads as follows:

" My dear Mr. Fackenthal:

" Much as I desire to accommodate you, and happy as I would be in doing it, I find myself absolutely unable to recall what I

said on the morning when I bade you and your friends welcome to the University of Pennsylvania.

“So won’t you please forget the incident, and believe me,

“Faithfully yours,

“(Signed) EDGAR F. SMITH.”

The part of Dr. Smith’s address which the stenographer did get follows:— . . . The thought came to me that I would like to trace the records of scientific men of recent years who have been born in the State of Pennsylvania, and I was astonished to see how many men of science had come out of the state of Pennsylvania, and how many of them were of German descent, or Pennsylvania-Germans. Not all of the great leaders come from New England. Lancaster county has three or four, old Berks is represented, and Franklin county has John Ryder, the embryologist, whose work on fishes stands as a monument. Philadelphia county had Joseph Leidy. No wonder the Germans of Pennsylvania are entitled to a front seat, with the Puritans and the rest of them.

One of the five greatest physicists of the world, Henry Rowland, came from Pennsylvania; he received a common school education here, and then went to Troy, New York, where he studied civil engineering.

I do not know what has led me to speak of these things, unless it is because I wish that you Germans who are interested should know how many scientists have come from your stock. Then there was old Dr. Mesheims, one of the three great American entomologists, and the Rev. Daniel Ziegler, whose parishioners never suspected that he knew anything but theology; but the truth of it is that we cannot study entomologists without encountering his name high among them, for he was a pioneer in this branch of

science. I should like to see a thorough study made of these men, and others of almost equal worth. We have had some botanists too, among them Wolle, and Porter and one or two noted mineralogists.

But I have not come before you to talk about the scientists of the Keystone State. I have come to bid you welcome to the oldest institution in the state. I sometimes wonder why the people of this state do not realize the value of this university. I find many men who are ignorant of the fact that the university is interested in the education of the people of the whole state, and that the university is paying men to teach in different cities. This university contributed men to the laying of the foundation of this republic of ours. I tell our boys that when the representatives of these colonies met in this city in 1774, the University of Pennsylvania was well represented in the Halls of the Continental Congress.

Many people think that William Smith, the first provost of the university, was a Tory. Letters have just come to light proving that he was present at the first town meeting held here, and was one of the three speakers; at the next town meeting he was the first speaker. But many Pennsylvania men were loyal to the King.

This university was the first institution in this country to have a German professorship, now German is an important study here; the head of the department is not a German by birth, but is thoroughly versed in the language, which he speaks like a native; he has spent years in accumulating the German knowledge he has, and has written about such subjects as barns of the Pennsylvania Dutch. I thought I knew all about barns, having worked in them as a boy, but he is acquainted with the intellectual side of a barn, and can tell why the roof has a particular shape, and says if one

sees any such roof anywhere he is safe in going to its door and shouting "Wie geht's."

I need not tell you that you are more than welcome here. The buildings are all open for your inspection; go in and make yourselves at home. The campus is an immense one, covering 116 acres, with nearly 100 buildings.

Once more, you are more than welcome. Come and see us at another time when you have no business meeting to give attention.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

The president of the society, B. F. Fackenthal, Jr., Sc.D., then delivered his annual address:

In one respect, at least, the constitution of our society differs from that of most other societies, in not leaving it optional, but in prescribing that the president shall make an address at the annual meeting over which he presides. I thank you for this privilege, and appreciate the honor which you have conferred upon me.

During the past few months I have taken great pleasure in looking over the addresses of the twenty-two gentlemen who have preceded me in this office, and take this opportunity of congratulating the society, upon the splendid and valuable contributions which they have added to our history, as well as to our literature; nearly all of these addresses refer to, and review the early settlement of our country, and the important part that was taken by the Pennsylvania-Germans as pioneers, and what they have contributed to the progress, and to the educational and social development of our country.

Many of the earlier addresses, point out more particularly, the object and needs of the society, and its possibili-

ties, and often suggest lines of research that could be followed in the preparation of papers; while many of the later addresses review the progress that has been made and point with pride to our publications, which present, as no other publications have presented, a fair and impartial history of our people, and the magnificent part they have played in building up a nation.

My own thought, however, is one of regret that our publications do not have a larger circulation, they should be accessible to more people, rather than to the small number who go to make up the membership of our society, and the few volumes that are sold to our friends; they should at least be on the shelves of the principal educational institutions of our Commonwealth, and I should like to see them on the shelves of every public library in the country.

There is in many of our papers, and in fact in most accounts of the Pennsylvania-Germans wherever published, an undercurrent of complaint, because historians have not given them proper credit for what they have accomplished.

It was quite apparent long ago, that the Germans who came to Pennsylvania and settled themselves in communities, until in fact they spread over the greater part of many counties, were handicapped, in fact prevented, by their environment, from adopting the language of their new country, and it should surprise no one to know that they were not appreciated in an English colony, controlled by English laws and English customs; they were themselves at fault but not to be found fault with, for the very conditions about which complaint is made; these conditions are, however, fast passing away, and as the years go by the worth and character of the Pennsylvania-German is becoming better known and better appreciated.

I do not agree with those who believe that the gradual

disuse of the Pennsylvania-German language particularly in our schools and pulpits, and in fact in our courts too, is to be regretted;* we are doubtless becoming better understood in inverse proportion as these customs are passing away.

If the Pennsylvania-German has not advanced as rapidly as some of his neighbors, his methods have been sure, and his sincere manner of thinking, and his right living, and the careful, painstaking, and thorough habits of his life, have produced results that have placed him in the front rank of good American citizenship.

It is not my intention, however, to speak of the ability; nor to review the history and progress of this people; nor their qualifications as farmers and artisans; nor their value as good citizens and home-makers; nor how this liberty-loving people have from the year of their adoption, through the days of the Revolution, down to the present, protected and defended their homes and the institutions of their country; nor to speak of their love of education, and the magnificent work they have accomplished as teachers and scholars; and the honorable position they occupy in the professional world; for all these have been fully and ably presented, before this society, by others.

Two years ago I was made a member of your executive committee, and over the past year have with some care, studied its minute-book, which has given me the opportunity of familiarizing myself, to some extent at least, with the inside workings of that committee, and of the valuable work accomplished by the society.

* At a court trial at Allentown, before a jury, November 12, 1910, in which the Thomas Iron Co. was defendant (the writer being president of the Company) the greater part of the proceedings were carried on in Pennsylvania German.

The special thought, therefore, that I have in mind in presenting my address, is to review from a business standpoint, what has been accomplished, and to offer some suggestions for the future conduct of the society.

In the outset I desire to say, that from my viewpoint, the conditions of membership should be more liberal; if the Pennsylvania-German has been prevented from becoming better known, by not asserting himself, and receiving his just dues from historians and others, and has in fact, even been maligned and misrepresented, largely by reason of his conservatism, can we of the twentieth century, afford to follow in his footsteps, and be regarded by our successors as lacking in liberality by appearing to be narrow in conducting the affairs of our society? (I am sure we can preserve the history and traditions of our people and at the same time open our doors and admit as associates, if not as full members, those of other birth and lineage. I can perhaps illustrate this by referring to a circumstance that came to my notice one year ago; a gentleman who could not trace his ancestry through German or Swiss lines, applied for membership; as he is a good friend of the society, and has made a special study of German imprints, the members of the executive committee were unanimous in their desire to admit him, they studied the constitution to see whether it could be interpreted with a liberality which would enable them to do so; they finally consulted a book of synonyms, but could find no interchangeable word that would aid them in admitting him, even as an associate. It appears, however, that this same gentleman had two years previously, viz.:—on October 3, 1910, been placed on the Committee on Bibliography, where he is rendering valuable services; there appears to be no more authority, under our constitution, for placing him on a com-

mittee, than there would be in admitting him to membership; we need just such men as he is, and I trust that he may be admitted, and therefore I believe we should make our constitution more elastic. I am not overlooking the fact, as recorded in Volume I, of our transactions, that the question of qualifications was well thought out, when the constitution was formulated in 1891, but conditions, and doubtless opinions also, have undergone a change since then, for we now have the experience of twenty-two years to look back upon.

I do not believe there is any wish to admit women, but it appears nevertheless, under date of October 13, 1910, that a woman was elected to full membership; there is, however, no record to show that she accepted the membership that was offered to her.

The examples which I have given would indicate, that a more liberal constitution would be agreeable to the executive committee, as it doubtless would be to others. In this connection I want to draw attention to the recommendations made by Lieut. Richards in 1907, when as secretary of our society, he made suggestions for a larger field of membership.

I would make eligible as members, all German and Swiss emigrants to America, and their descendants; and as associates, all others who are interested in us, and whose desire to join the society, should alone be a sufficient test of their sincerity; there is no danger of our becoming overrun with such applications, but in any event, we can preserve our individuality as a people, our constitution should do that, and at the same time be broad enough to admit, as associates, those of other nationalities.

There have been some amendments to our constitution and by-laws, and some rules established by the executive

committee, which should be incorporated in our by-laws, and moreover, there are a number of minor changes necessary to conform to actual working conditions. My thought therefore is, that our constitution and by-laws, should be amended along the lines of least resistance, that have suggested themselves as the result of our twenty-two years experience; and with this in mind, I have prepared an amended constitution and by-laws, which I now beg leave to formally offer for adoption.

As any changes in our constitution and by-laws, must under our rules, lie over to be acted upon at a subsequent meeting, I have thought best to have them printed for distribution at this meeting, and also for convenient reference have had the present constitution and by-laws, with amendments, printed as nearly as possible in parallel columns. These will be distributed at the close of my address.

I desire also to invite your attention to certain statistics, showing the status of our membership, and the distribution of our publications.

A membership list, made up with reasonable care, during the month of September, 1913, prior to sending out the October bills, made up from both the treasurer's and secretary's books, which were kindly placed at my disposal, shows that 934 persons have been elected to membership since the organization of the society in 1891; of this number 66 either failed to accept membership, or did not pay their first year's dues, this would show the wisdom of the rule established by the executive committee, which should be enforced, not to enroll those whose applications are not accompanied by the first year's dues; this rule has been incorporated in the amended constitution, which I am offering for adoption. In addition to the 66 who did not qualify, after having been elected, there are 201 who have

been dropped or suspended for failure to pay their dues within the required time. We have lost 50 by resignation, and have records of 146, who have passed away, these are exclusive of 29 who are known to have died after they retired from membership, and there are doubtless others, who have passed away from among those who were suspended, whose subsequent career could not be followed as closely as those of the active membership.

After deducting the above there are 451 names carried on the rolls, of this number, however, there are 62 in default, for three or more years, and 10 who were elected from 1910 to 1913 inclusive, who have not qualified, leaving 399 in good standing, viz.:—One honorary member, 9 life members, 381 members, and 8 associates.

The books show that there were 36 reinstated, after having allowed their membership to lapse, some of whom remained out of the society a number of years.

The statistics which I am presenting, show that 35 per cent. of the entire enrollment either did not qualify, or having qualified, retired or were suspended from membership.

I desire also to invite attention to the distribution of our publications, outside of our membership, which during the twelve years, from 1898 to 1909, inclusive, show an average of \$352.80 per year, indicating about 75 copies, while over the past four years, the average has been \$49.17, or say 11 copies per year.

In view therefore of these conditions, it would appear that there should be better co-operation on the part of our members, particularly among the more active ones, to promote the interests of this society which we all love well; this can be done in many ways, e. g. when candidates are nominated, the proposer should explain the conditions of

membership, and see that applications are accompanied by the first year's dues. The more zealous members could aid the society, by keeping track of those in their particular neighborhood.

We are perhaps unfortunate in not being able to afford having a paid secretary, whose duty it should be to keep in close touch with the membership, and endeavor to retain those who have shown interest enough in us to join the society.

When we take into consideration the large number of Pennsylvania-Germans living within our Commonwealth, and those scattered over other states of the Union, our membership seems small indeed. I must not be understood as advocating a large membership, particularly of those who may take no special interest in our society, but with the present number it must of necessity be a long time before the long cherished wish of our founders and others, can be carried out, to establish a headquarters, where members may visit at all times, and where the valuable papers and documents of the society as well as its library may find a resting place; our membership must realize, however, that with the small annual dues, and the free distribution of our publications, that we are giving back to them full value received. Larger sales of our publications, would be of the greatest benefit to the treasury of our society at the present time.

I cannot close my address without speaking of the valuable work accomplished by the executive committee, of which I have only lately become a member; it has met regularly four times a year since the formation of the society in 1891; its members have cheerfully given their time, and their money too, for no one (and in this statement I include the secretaries and treasurer) has at any time re-

ceived pay of any kind, not even to cover traveling and other expenses, while attending the meetings of the society, or of the executive committee; this, however, is a small matter, and one that can be measured in dollars and cents, but this society cannot so easily pay the debt it owes them for their loyalty, and for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties; with them it has truly been a labor of love, and any one at all familiar with the literary, and other work which they have performed need go no further to estimate the worth and character of the Pennsylvania-German.

In connection with this address a revised form of the Constitution and By-Laws was presented.

Mr. Ulysses S. Koons then offered the following motion:

I move that the amendments to the constitution and by-laws, proposed at this meeting, be placed in the hands of the executive committee, with full power and authority to make any verbal or other changes that it may desire, in order that they may be offered and acted upon at the next annual meeting.

This motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

The Constitution and By-laws presented by Mr. Fackenthal, as amended by the executive committee, are as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I—*Name.*

The name of this organization shall be THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.

ARTICLE II—*Objects.*

SECTION 1. The objects of the society shall be:

To perpetuate the memory and foster the principles and virtues of the early settlers in Pennsylvania of Germanic origin and of their descendants.

To bring to public notice and aid in the preservation of the landmarks and monuments of these early settlers and to collect and preserve the early printed records, books, papers, pamphlets, newspapers and in particular the documentary heritage, including manuscripts, letters, journals, church and church-yard records, and such other originals as relate to the history and genealogy of the Pennsylvania-Germans; and from time to time to publish them, especially such as will exhibit the part belonging to this people in the growth and development of American character, institutions and progress.

To set together the deeds of these early pioneers in the American wilderness in connected historical form, and give them a permanent place in American literature.

To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the society, papers on the history, biography, genealogy, customs, language, art and folklore of the Pennsylvania-Germans.

To promote social intercourse among its membership.

ARTICLE III—*Membership.*

SECTION 1. The membership of the society shall consist of three classes, viz.: regular, associate and honorary.

SECTION 2. Regular members shall be direct descendants of early settlers in Pennsylvania of Germanic origin.

SECTION 3. Associate members shall be any Americans of German descent, or any Germans who have become naturalized citizens of the United States, or, any persons who are in sympathy with the objects of this society. They shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of members, except that they shall have no vote and shall be ineligible to hold office.

SECTION 4. Honorary membership may be conferred upon distinguished persons who are in sympathy with the objects of the society and who have won eminence by their learning or achievements in matters pertaining to the objects of the society.

SECTION 5. Applications for membership of all classes shall be made in writing on blank forms, to be supplied by the secretary, which shall be signed by the applicant and by two members of the society, and shall contain the date and the place of birth, the occupation of the applicant and the line of ancestry from which the applicant has descended, together with such other data as the blank form may indicate, or which the executive committee may from time to time require. All applications for membership that may be presented to the executive committee at any of its meetings shall lie over and be acted upon at its next meeting; and if the application be found in order and accompanied by the dues, as provided in Article IV, Section 1, hereof, the applicant shall be balloted for, and a two-thirds affirmative vote of the members present shall be necessary to elect.

SECTION 6. Life members shall consist of such regular or associate members as may be elected to this class by the executive committee and as have conformed to the requirements of Article IV, Section 2 hereof.

SECTION 7. Honorary members shall be nominated by the executive committee and elected by the society.

SECTION 8. The nineteen gentlemen who attended the two preliminary meetings at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, February 14, and February 26, 1891, to organize the society, shall be known as "founders."

ARTICLE IV—*Dues.*

SECTION 1. The dues of members and associates shall be three dollars (\$3) per annum. The dues for the first year shall accompany the applications for membership. The fiscal years of the society shall end October 1, and all dues shall be payable in advance. All members and associates not in arrears shall receive the current volume of the proceedings.

SECTION 2. Any member who shall have paid dues in full may upon the payment of fifty dollars (\$50) at one time be eligible to life membership.

The money received for life memberships shall be invested and constitute a permanent fund, the income arising thereon may be used by the executive committee for any purpose that it may deem to be the best interests of the society.

Honorary and life members shall be exempt from dues.

SECTION 3. Persons in arrears for two years shall cease to be members. Delinquent members may, at the judgment of the executive committee, be re-instated on the payment of the arrearages and the annual dues for the current year.

SECTION 4. The executive committee shall have power, by a two-thirds vote of its members, to expel from membership any member of the society for conduct likely to endanger the welfare and interests of the society, an opportunity being first given such member to be heard before the executive committee in defense, subject to the approval of a special committee of five members of the society appointed by the society.

SECTION 5. Any person who shall cease to be a member of the society shall forfeit all right or interest in the property of the society

ARTICLE V—*Officers.*

SECTION 1. The officers of the society shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee composed of fifteen members.

SECTION 2. The president, vice-president and treasurer shall be elected at each annual meeting, to serve for one year, or until their

respective successors are duly elected. The president shall be ineligible for re-election for a period of ten years. The secretary shall be elected for a term of three years.

SECTION 3. The elective members of the executive committee shall serve each for five years, but the time of election of each member shall be so arranged that the terms of three members expire every year, and that three successors be chosen to take their places.

SECTION 4. The president shall appoint three auditors, whose duty it shall be, immediately pending the annual meeting, to audit the accounts of the treasurer for the current year and report at the annual meeting.

SECTION 5. All elections shall be by ballot, under the direction of one judge and two tellers, to be appointed by the president or presiding officer. A majority vote of all members present shall be necessary to elect, provided, however, that when there is but one candidate for each office, the secretary may be authorized to cast the ballot for the society.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

ARTICLE VI—*President.*

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the society; to deliver an address at the annual meeting; to appoint auditors, and to perform all other duties pertaining to his office. In the event of his death, removal, resignation, or during his absence, the duties of president shall devolve upon one of the vice-presidents, as may be determined by the executive committee.

ARTICLE VII—*Treasurer.*

SECTION 1. The treasurer shall be the custodian of the funds and securities, and shall collect all dues and other moneys belonging to the society, and shall disburse the same under the direction of the executive committee. His accounts shall at all times be

open and subject to the examination of the president and of the executive committee, and shall also be open and subject to the examination of an auditing committee, to be appointed by the president as provided in Article V, Section 4 hereof; he shall submit a report and statement of his accounts at each annual meeting of the society, and at each meeting of the executive committee; he shall be a member *ex-officio* of the executive committee.

For the faithful performance of his duties he shall give bond in such sum as the executive committee may deem proper.

ARTICLE VIII—*Secretary.*

SECTION 1. The secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the society, and of the executive committee, of which he shall be *ex-officio* a member, and shall keep accurate records of the minutes of their meetings; he shall notify all members and associates of their election to membership in the society, and all officers of their election as such; he shall notify all members of the executive committee of the time and place of its meeting; he shall be the custodian of the seal and the insignia of the society; he shall keep a register of the membership, together with their addresses; he shall carefully preserve the applications for membership that have been placed in his hands; he shall keep a record of all deceased members and associates, and furnish for publication in the annual volumes published by the society, such obituary or biographical notices as the executive committee may direct; he shall act as librarian and curator, and have in his keeping all books, manuscripts, records and other articles belonging to the society that have been entrusted to his care; he shall submit a written report, at each annual meeting, showing the status of membership, and such other matters as may come under his jurisdiction; he shall also perform such other duties as the executive committee may from time to time direct.

ARTICLE IX—*Executive Committee.*

SECTION 1. The executive committee shall act for the welfare of the society, and conduct its business during the interim between

the meetings of the society. At the annual meeting of the society it shall present a list of nominations for officers, which list, however, shall not preclude the presentation of other nominations.

The executive committee shall have power to fill for the unexpired terms any vacancies that may happen among the officers of the society or the executive committee.

SECTION 2. The executive committee shall from time to time make such rules and regulations, and appoint such committees and sub-committees, on matters not herein determined as it may deem necessary, provided, however, that such rules and regulations, and the appointment of such committees are not in conflict with this constitution, or with the by-laws of the society.

ARTICLE X—*Seal.*

The seal of the society shall be in the form of a circle one and seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, having a garter three-sixteenths of an inch in width, bearing in plain Roman capitals the legend "Seal of the Pennsylvania-German Society"; within the garter shall be displayed the obverse of the insignia, and beneath this the legend, "Organized April 15, 1891," as shown on the margin hereof.



The secretary shall be the custodian of the seal, which shall be used only for the purposes designated by the society.

ARTICLE XI—*Insignia.*

The insignia of the society shall consist of a badge of gold pendant from a ribbon.

The badge shall be in the form of the double-headed eagle of

the Holy Roman Empire, in gold and black enamel, one and three-sixteenths of an inch in length and one and one-fourth of an inch in width; the obverse to have displayed on the breast of the eagle the coat of arms of the Province of Pennsylvania, in silver and black enamel; the reverse of the shield to be plain gold for the name of the member and the number of the insignia; the whole to be suspended from the ribbon by a ring of gold.

The ribbon shall be of ribbed and watered silk, gold in the centre, with a gold stripe one-sixteenth of an inch in width along each border, inside of which shall be a black stripe one-fourth of an inch in width; the whole ribbon to be one and three-eighths of an inch in width and the same dimension in displayed length.

The insignia should be worn by the members of the society on all occasions when they assemble for any stated purpose or celebration, and may be worn on any occasion of ceremony; it shall be carried conspicuously on the left breast, but the officers of the society or those who have held office may wear the insignia suspended from a ribbon around the neck.

On all other occasions members may wear a rosette of the prescribed ribbon and pattern in the upper buttonhole of the left lapel of the coat.

The secretary shall be the custodian of the insignia and shall issue the same to members under such regulations as may be made by the executive committee.

ARTICLE XII—*Flag.*

The flag of the society shall consist of an oblong field of gold, in the centre of which shall be displayed the insignia of the society in proper colors.

ARTICLE XIII—*Amendments.*

SECTION 1. Amendments, additions, or alterations, to this Constitution must be presented at an annual meeting of the society and referred to the executive committee. If adopted by the executive committee by a two-thirds affirmative vote they shall be pre-

sented at a regular meeting of the society for its approval. No amendments, additions or alterations can be voted upon by the society at the same meeting at which they are offered.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I—*Order of Business.*

SECTION 1. The order of business at the annual meetings of the Pennsylvania-German society shall be as follows:

1. Calling the meeting to order.
2. Invocation.
3. Reading the minutes of the last regular and intervening special meetings.
4. Addresses.
5. Report of the secretary.
6. Report of the treasurer.
7. Report of committees.
8. Nominations and election of officers.
9. Miscellaneous business.
10. Reading of papers, addresses, etc.
11. Appointment of auditors.
12. Adjournment.

SECTION 2. The order of business at all other meetings of the society shall be as follows:

1. Calling the meeting to order.
2. Invocation.
3. Reading the call for special meeting.
4. Addresses.
5. The transaction of business for which special meetings were called.
6. Reports of committees.
7. Miscellaneous business.
8. Reading of papers, addresses, etc.
9. Adjournment.

ARTICLE II—*Meetings.*

SECTION 1. The society shall hold its regular meetings in the fall of each year at such time and place as may be determined upon by the executive committee, to be known as the annual or anniversary meeting, which besides the routine business shall be characterized by a special program, and may include tours of inspection, the marking of monuments, and such other activities and entertainments as the executive committee may determine.

The executive committee may, at its option, arrange for a banquet in connection with the annual meeting.

SECTION 2. The executive committee shall have authority to call special meetings of the society, at such times and places as it may deem expedient, and it shall be required to call special meetings, whenever requested to do so in writing, by not less than ten members of the society; and shall have full power to arrange programs for such meetings, not only for the special purpose for which they may have been called, but also for the reading of papers, delivering of addresses, receiving reports, or for such regular or extraordinary business as it may desire to bring before the society, provided, however, that at least two weeks' notice of such meeting shall be given to all members and associates, as provided in the by-laws.

SECTION 3. The executive committee shall hold quarterly meetings each year, at such time and place as may best suit its convenience, provided, however, that the fall meetings should be held at or about the time fixed for holding the annual meeting of the society; it shall also hold such other meetings as it may from time to time decide upon.

The chairman of the executive committee shall have power to call a special meeting of the committee whenever the same may be necessary for the welfare of the society.

ARTICLE III—*The Executive Committee.*

SECTION 1. The executive committee shall organize at its first meeting following the annual meeting of the society by electing

one of its number chairman, and it shall have the power of dividing itself into sub-committees and of defining the duty of each committee. There may be committees on membership, dues and delivery of publications, editorial, proof and indexing, printing and illustrating, genealogical, biographical, history and tradition, finance and such other committees or such rearrangement of the herein named committees as the executive committee may from time to time require.

SECTION 2. The executive committee shall have authority to issue certificates of membership to be presented to all honorary members, and to all life members and life associates. It may also issue certificates of membership to all other members and associates, for a consideration or otherwise as it may deem wise and proper. It shall also have authority to procure insignia, rosettes, flags, banners and all other tokens and emblems of the society and dispose of them as it may deem proper.

SECTION 3. The executive committee shall place insurance on the books, publications, manuscripts, plates, cuts, etchings and on any or all other property belonging to the society.

SECTION 4. The executive committee shall be the sole judge in determining the character and subject matter of papers, records, etc., to be presented before, or to be published by the society; it shall have power to revise manuscripts, and to determine the time-periods and space limits of the same, whether they consist of historical narrative or of records; and in general shall have control of all matters pertaining to the programs, papers, records, and publications of the society; it may also, in its discretion, use its own judgment in printing in the proceedings of the society, any record, or any speech, or any part thereof, made at any of the banquets of the society.

SECTION 5. The executive committee may arrange with authors for furnishing them with reprints of their papers, or for additional copies of the transactions containing their papers, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon; and it shall be permitted to loan to authors, or to others, the plates, cuts, etchings, etc., belong-

ing to the society, when it believes it to be to the best interests of the society to do so.

SECTION 6. The executive committee shall provide a book of records separate and apart from the minute books, and record therein the names of those attending the meetings of the society.

SECTION 7. Neglect on the part of any member of the executive committee to attend its meetings for three consecutive meetings, shall be taken as a resignation from said committee, provided, however, that the committee may excuse any member for such absence, if good and sufficient reasons are given.

ARTICLE IV—*Amendments.*

SECTION 1. These by-laws can be altered, amended, or abrogated, only at a regular meeting of the executive committee, by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of its members present, provided that such alterations, amendments, or abrogations, shall be reported to the society at its next succeeding annual meeting, and be printed in the published proceedings thereof.

ADDRESS OF JOSEPH G. ROSENGARTEN.

The president then introduced Mr. Rosengarten, stating that he was the only honorary member of the society, all of the others thus honored by the society having passed away.

Mr. Rosengarten presented a most interesting synopsis of a paper which he had prepared for publication in the proceedings of the society; his remarks were as follows:

Extracts from Dohla's Diary, 1777-1783.

Much of this material was collected from the journals of the soldiers of the revolution. When I first came across this, it struck me as a curious analogy that a Bavarian general should have reprinted the journal of a common soldier coming to this country; but while reading it, it came back to me that I had read it before. I found in my library a book which I had purchased many years ago, the *Journal of a Bavarian Soldier*, written by himself. It surprised me that the general had quite overlooked the fact that this journal had been printed in this country. But I found, however, that this Bavarian general had altogether failed to mention the book. This common soldier had come to this country with the first of the Hessian troops.

There is much material of this kind in Germany. Mr. Edward Lowell spent many years in Germany collecting material for his capital book, "*The Hessian Troops in the War for Independence.*" The material he collected has been carefully preserved by the family, and is accessible to

any one. Other books are by Greene and Andrew D. White, at one time president of Cornell University. The University of Pennsylvania's scholars have aided in the reprinting the journals of the German soldiers of the revolution. The first of these was edited by Prof. Learned, that of a soldier named Ewald; the second by Stephen Popp; the third is that of Dohla, but there was no means of ascertaining its source; Mr. Putnam, the librarian, said that the material that had been gathered together before his time had been turned over to him without any explanation.

However, the Congressional Library is now a great storehouse of original material relating to early American history, and especially so of the Germans in this country.

There is one other great collection in New York, that of George Bancroft, the historian, in which there are more copies of original manuscripts dealing with the Germans serving in the American war on the British side, than anywhere else. This vast material was gathered largely by Kapp, known to many of you; he wrote a history of the Germans in New York which is a capital book. At the death of the historian, it was urged that the library should be bought by the Congressional Library, but the Public Library of New York, which is rich in works of this kind, and which has a large endowment, bought it, and it is there housed and open for consultation. I will not trouble you with the list given here for it is an endless one.

It is noticeable that in Germany itself we find an awakening interest in this phase of German-American history.

There has grown up a system of exchange professorships, by which the universities of both nations prosper, and students from Germany are more and more attending

American schools. We are now sending men to Germany and it is having a good effect. Every year men go to Germany from this university and specialize; and on the other hand, a desire has arisen there to come here, and now some students come here annually, especially to the technical schools. So you find, in our own university, students who will carry home a renewed interest in the early history of Germans in America.

But to return, Dohla was a soldier in Bavaria; he was not one of the irregulars who were impressed into service, and who suffered so severely; he was a regular soldier, but of some education, sufficient at least, so that when he was at last discharged he became a schoolmaster in his native village. During this time before his death, which occurred in 1811, he wrote of his first visit to America, this writing descended to a friend of his son, who put it in the library of the ducal castle of Homburg, where it was found by Ratterman, who published it in this country; then later the Bavarian general found it and published it.

Dohla writes simply, unaffectedly, and tells his story precisely; he describes the places where he was quartered, New York, Lancaster, York, and probably Newport; he is a man who keeps a careful entry of every religious service he attends, and none of his writings show the least sign of irreligion or disrespect; he records the times he took part in communion services, and in other ways shows his training as a pious German; he also describes a great deal of property which fell to his share, especially one raid from Germantown, which included watches, buckles, English shirts, etc., until I do not understand how he carried it all. But on his retreat he had to throw away a great deal of his plunder. It seems strange that this

religious man should be so grasping and greedy, but soldiery was often so, and he served his country faithfully.

There are some mistakes in his manuscript, but the mistakes in general confirm the truthfulness of what he saw. He speaks of Rochambeau, the French general, as an Admiral, and the young Custis who was on Washington's staff, as Washington's son, when he was in reality his stepson.

Dohla describes at some length the meeting of those German soldiers who were serving in the French army, with the soldiers of the German army; he also speaks of the kindness shown to all the Germans by the American officers; he mentions the fact that in a little country churchyard near Princeton, he saw Washington approach the grave of a Hessian officer, and stand bareheaded, saying that he came to do honor to a brave soldier who had done his duty. There is not a word of irreverence, disrespect, or irreligion in all his journal. He describes the places he passed through, and the people who showed him kindness. His only joke is that the King of Prussia was torn down and reërected in this country; there were at that time many inns that bore the King's head as a sign board.

Dohla has one other matter that is of interest to us here, *i. e.*, the constant repetition of the number of soldiers remaining here. First, there were the deserters, many of whom entered the American army, where their trained services were welcomed; they formed no small part of the early German-Americans. Only one fourth of Dohla's own company returned to Germany, the great bulk of them remaining here.

After the battle of Yorktown, men were held as prisoners in Lancaster, York, and in Maryland, and they were pretty poorly cared for; they were allowed to go out and

work in the fields, and in many instances the men who hired them were German settlers. Many farmers bid for deserters, and he mentions instances of men whose discharge was bought, who married daughters of the farmers, and settled here.

With such a preparation as that, a considerable element of the German population, which settled as far out as Ohio, came from this very honorable and creditable stock.

One reason for the many desertions is found in the fact that the German princes had driven a very hard bargain with the English, who had to pay for a full enlistment of all men, including those who were killed or lost. The German element that returned to Germany after the war was very small.

One of the effects of those who returned was seen in the German army, as the German officers noted the inefficiency of the heavily equipped soldiers as against the mobile American troops, and that led to the establishment of the light infantry of the German army, and their cavalry also underwent similar changes.

Many of these young Germans lived to take part in the war that crushed the great Napoleon, and won independence for Germany.

There are many of German descent who may still feel an interest in knowing that the German troops who served on the British side in the American war of Independence had a large part in destroying the power of Europe's greatest ravager when they returned to Germany to help in the great war for freedom.

The treasurer then presented his annual report as follows:

REPORT OF TREASURER DR. JULIUS F. SACHSE, FOR
YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1913.

Balance on hand from last annual report..		\$1,690.86
<i>Receipts during year.</i>		
Received from dues as shown by vouchers		
Nos. 5,365 to 5,687	\$1,111.00	
Cash from secretary for three years (see statement below)	29.25	
Interest on vested funds (life fund).....	40.00	
Received from life membership (Seth Bunker Capp)	50.00	
Books sold	81.50	
Life fund	15.00	\$1,326.75
Total to account for		\$3,017.61
Credits as per vouchers		1,679.42
Balance on hand October 1, 1913		<u>\$1,338.19</u>

This balance is in addition to two \$500 bonds, in which the life-funds are invested.

MEMORANDUM WHICH IS SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE
TREASURER'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Sale of books by the treasurer,	
Year ending October, 1910.....	\$69.16
Year ending October, 1911.....	27.00
Year ending October, 1912.....	19.00
Year ending October, 1913.....	81.50
Total	<u>\$196.66</u>

REPORT OF AUDITORS.

The auditors appointed at the last annual meeting, viz.:
Ulysses S. Koons, Alfred Percival Smith, and Prof.

George Lewis Plitt, presented their report in writing, which was read by the president, setting forth the fact that they had examined the accounts of the treasurer for the year ending October 1, 1913, and that they had found the same correct.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.

The retiring president (B. F. Fackenthal, Jr.) then appointed an auditing committee to serve for the ensuing year, consisting of the same three men who served last year as follows: Ulysses S. Koons, Alfred Percival Smith, and George Lewis Plitt.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Lieut. H. M. M. Richards placed the following in nomination, stating that they were the nominees selected by the executive committee: President, Julius Frederick Sachse, Litt.D.; Vice-Presidents, Edgar Dubs Shimer, LL.D., and Hon. Christopher Heydrick, LL.D.; Treasurer, J. E. Burnett Buckenham, M.D.; Executive Committee, Rev. Theodore E. Schmauk, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Nathan C. Schaeffer, D.D., LL.D., Ulysses Sidney Koons, Esq.

These nominations were approved by the society and they were unanimously elected.

The Secretary then presented his annual report as follows:

REPORT OF SECRETARY DR. GEORGE T. ETTINGER, FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1913.

As another year of the existence of the Pennsylvania-German Society has come to its close, and consequently

another chapter added to the history of our organization, it affords me general satisfaction to report that during the past year nothing has occurred to disturb the even tenor of our way, and that the society has enjoyed its usual degree of prosperity.

The executive committee, in whose hands are the affairs of the society when not in annual session, has as usual held four meetings in the months of January, April, June, and October. On January 17, 1913, Hon. Maurice C. Eby, ex-mayor of Harrisburg, who has been an active member of the executive committee for many years, resigned on account of failing health, and the executive committee as empowered by the constitution and by-laws elected Mr. George A. Gorgas to the vacancy thus created. The executive committee also appointed a committee, consisting of the president, the secretary, and the treasurer, to revise the by-laws and list of members.

During the year just closed Volume XXI of the PROCEEDINGS of the society was published and distributed to those members whose financial relations with the society entitled them to a copy of the same. Its interesting literary and artistic contents make this volume a worthy successor of the long row of stately tomes that have preceded it. Rev. Peter Miller's unique manuscript with Beissel's ninety-nine mystical proverbs, Dr. Sachse's fully illustrated paper on "The Wayside Inns on the Lancaster Pike," Dr. Augustus Schultze's "Guide to the Old Moravian Cemetery at Bethlehem," together with the biographical sketches of deceased members, and the full proceedings of the York meeting, make this a most interesting and valuable number of the annual series.

I am also happy to be able to state that Volume XXII is in press and will, no doubt, shortly appear. The executive

committee is already considering the publication of Volume XXIII.

During the year fourteen new members were elected, nine were reported as having died and two resigned.

Since the last report the secretary received from the sale of books the sum of \$102, from which must be deducted the following:

Expended for printing	\$4.00
Dues to State Federation of Pennsylvania His- torical Societies	2.00
Postage	1.00
Total	<u>\$7.00</u>
Leaving a balance in the secretary's hands of....	\$95.00

In conclusion, let me assure you that the members of the executive committee are constantly concerned about the welfare of the society; and if this is so, is it too much to ask that every member of the society do the same? And I know of no better way of showing our interest and loyalty than by increasing the membership of our organization, and thus increasing its strength, and its efficiency. With increased strength and efficiency better results are sure to follow.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AN INDEX OF PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN DIALECT LITERATURE.

TO THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY:

At the annual meeting of the society held at Riegelsville, one year ago, your committee reported the progress that had been made on this most interesting work; it reported having covered about four fifths of the ground to be gone over; it further reported that the remainder was well in

hand, and that there was a reasonable certainty that it would be completed and submitted to the executive committee prior to this meeting. This certain expectation your committee now regrets to report has not been realized. The latest information from the committee's editor, Prof. Reichard (October 11, 1913), states that he has added about 100 titles during the past year; he states that he is not favorably located (Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.) for getting material, and for that reason he hopes that the committee will be continued until the work can be carefully completed.

For myself I can say that the index project has been, and still is, a matter of very deep interest to me. Dr. Reichart has shown himself to be an able compiler, and I am inspired with the feeling that the completion of this work will give the society something of immeasurable value, and that it will prove to be a most valuable contribution to its already numerous and admirable papers.

Respectfully submitted,

S. P. HEILMAN,

Chairman.

Dr. Heilman called attention to the fact that Mr. Daniel Miller, a member of his committee, has passed away during the past year, and asked that some one should be appointed to take his place on the committee. Whereupon on motion the matter of supplying the vacancy was referred to the executive committee, with power.

MEMORIALS IN INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Dr. M. S. Seip, of Easton, Pa., stated that within the past year he had been instrumental in having the portrait of George Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration of

Independence, placed in Congress Hall at Sixth and Chestnut Sts., and that he had noticed that there were no portraits or memorials of some half dozen of the signers on the walls of the building, and he thought that it would be well, and would have great weight with the persons in charge, and moreover be an honor to our society if it would use its influence, and urge upon the authorities to give this important matter attention. Dr. Seip then offered the following resolution:

Resolved.—That the Pennsylvania-German Society, respectfully ask of the authorities of Independence Hall to institute such measures, as will result in placing Memorials for those signers of the Declaration of Independence in the rooms of the hall of such of the signers whose portraits or memorials are not now in said hall.

On motion duly made and seconded this resolution was referred to the executive committee.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dr. Buckenham, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, made certain announcements of the program for the remainder of our entertainment, but as these same announcements are included in the address of Dr. Sachse, they are not repeated here, but are referred to in Dr. Sachse's address.

VOTE OF THANKS.

A resolution was offered and carried unanimously, requesting the secretary to write to the authorities of the University of Pennsylvania, and extend to them a vote of thanks for the hospitalities given us which have made our meeting a very pleasant, comfortable, and educational one.

GAVELS BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY.

The president then called upon Dr. Sachse, president-elect, for his address and, in turning over to him the gavel belonging to the society, said that the society was fortunate in possessing two gavels, one presented by the Committee on the Monument Association at the Ephrata meeting, October 20, 1899 (see Vol. X, page 15), made from timber taken from the building called Kedar, at Ephrata. The other one, now turned over to Dr. Sachse, was presented to the society by Bishop N. B. Grubb November 2, 1906, made from wood originally part of the old Mennonite Church in Germantown, built in 1708, and transferred to the church built in 1770.

ADDRESS OF DR. JULIUS F. SACHSE.

Mr. President and Fellow Members of the Pennsylvania-German Society: I wish simply to express my appreciation of the unsolicited honor which you have given me in electing me your president.

As one of the founders of the society it has been my privilege to be one of the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" from the very inception of the movement.

As your treasurer for 23 years, I have been the only one of the original officers to serve in office throughout the life of the society. I accepted that office without a penny in the treasury, and I leave it with an ample working balance in the general fund and a substantial investment in the life-fund.

As chairman of the publication committee, I can point with pride and satisfaction to our 22 stately volumes, second to none published by any of the hereditary patriotic societies.

As your president I shall continue to do my best to further the interests of the society.

It is meet and well that our society should accidentally have settled upon this October week for its annual meeting, as it marks the centennial of the great battle of the nations at Leipsic, where the power of the great Napoleon was crushed by German prowess. And even now, while we are here in convention, the guns are booming in far-off Saxony, at the unveiling of the greatest monument on earth, commemorating this great victory. On this monument there is but a single inscription, "*Gott mit uns*," the same simple prayer which was in the hearts of most of our forebears, when they came to these shores a century before this great battle was fought.

Some twenty years ago, while seeking for documents bearing upon the early German emigrants to Pennsylvania, it became apparent at the very outset that the tide of German emigration to this colony was not due to William Penn, but to his friend and counsellor at Rotterdam, Benjamin Furly, who, upon Penn receiving his grants from Charles II, became his chief agent on the continent for the sale of his newly acquired lands in America.

Furly's house was a rendezvous for some of the most learned men and litterateurs of the day, and his library contained what was perhaps the most complete collection of Quaker literature and publications.

Benjamin Furly (born April 13, 1636) died March, 1714, in his seventy-eighth year; his great library was then catalogued, and sold at auction October 22, 1714, and his Quaker books were purchased by Zacharius von Uffenbach, a German scholar, and after his death, in 1734, they came into possession of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and found a resting place in the library of the ducal palace,

“Freidenstein,” at Gotha. During one of my visits to that great library I found this valuable collection, with Uffenbach and Furlly book-plates. During the present year I had the privilege and good fortune to have a copy made of the various titles, under the direction of Dr. Ewaldt, which are now at the service of the society.

I also found an account of Braddock’s defeat, by a German officer, and a description of Pennsylvania, together with a map of the Province showing the various settlements. By permission of His Excellency Duke Evert of Coburg-Gotha, a translation of this book is being made for us under the direction of Dr. Ewaldt, which was promised to me by the middle of last September, and I had hoped to bring it before the society at this meeting, but a letter received yesterday advises me that it will not be ready until November.

There is another matter of interest to our members; on Saturday next, October 25, there will be held, in Philadelphia, a most interesting celebration, in which the President of the United States, his cabinet, and members of congress of the original thirteen states will be prominent factor. I allude to the re-dedication of old Congress Hall at Sixth and Chestnut Sts., which has now been restored to its original condition, as it was when Washington and Adams met there. This is of special interest to us, as the speaker of the first congress, Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, was a Pennsylvania-German, a forebear of our honored former president and efficient secretary, Lieut. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg Richards. Then again it must be remembered that Speaker Muhlenberg, in 1795, in that identical building, as chairman of the whole, cast the deciding vote that saved the Jay treaty, and thereby the property of the Republic, for years to come.

The time has now come to adjourn for our luncheon at the Bartram, at Chestnut and 33d Sts. A conveyance has been provided for the ladies. At 2 o'clock the coach will take members and their ladies to the museum of the University. At 3.30 o'clock all members and guests are requested to assemble in Egyptian Hall at Wanamaker's, where a musical program will be rendered. At 6 o'clock an informal reception will be held in the parlors of the Hotel Walton, corner of Broad and Locust Streets. At 7 o'clock the annual subscription banquet will be held at the Hotel Walton.

ADJOURNMENT.

At the conclusion of Dr. Sachse's address the president declared the business meeting adjourned.

FROM "THE GERMANTOWN GUIDE."

REPORTED BY DR. J. E. BURNETT BUCKENHAM.

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In the afternoon the society visited the Free Museum of Science and Art at the University, where the great collections on exhibition were enjoyed by all. An organ recital in Egyptian Hall at Wanamaker's, at which music was played which had been played by the German Auxiliaries in the Revolution, German marches, and the music played by the Germans at Leipsic when Napoleon's forces were defeated, brought to a close the program for the afternoon. At six o'clock an informal reception was held in the parlors of the Hotel Walton, which was largely attended, and at 7.30 the society sat down to the annual banquet. Nearly one hundred members of the society, with members of their

families, participated in this feature of the occasion. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg Richards, late Lieutenant in the United States Navy, a former president of the society, was toastmaster. He called upon the following members of the society, who responded to their toasts in a manner befitting the occasion: Rev. A. R. Bartholomew, D.D., "Pennsylvania-German Hospitality"; Henry S. Borneman, Esq., "Pennsylvania-German Characteristics"; Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, D.D., "The Religious Side of the Pennsylvania-Germans"; and Ulysses S. Koons, Esq., "Pennsylvania-German Poetry."



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